

To
USIA

27 MAR 58

RECORDED
SUBJECT: MEIER, George

FILE

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1. The following information concerning Subject's emigre activities in Europe, which has been summarized and placed in chronological order, is based upon voluntary reports dating from March 1946 to July 1955, from sources of varying reliability.

2. George (Vasil) Konstantinovich von MEIER (MAYER) MEIER, born 19 September 1897, in Vitebsk, Russia, according to biographical information dated 3 August 1946, received his secondary education and higher legal training at the Alexander-Petrovsky Lyceum in St. Petersburg, which, prior to the revolution of 1917, was one of the two privileged institutions for training young students for government service.

3. MEIER participated in the Civil War in Southern Russia by joining the White anti-Communist cause of Generals KERENSKY and YUDENICH, serving in the cavalry as an officer. He left Russia in 1920 with General YUDENICH's army. In 1922, MEIER assumed residence in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he was successful, on a small scale, in commercial and business affairs. He became a shareholder in the Belgrade Knudsenya Zadruga, loan and savings society in Belgrade. Prior to World War II, MEIER took no active part in the social and political life of the Russian emigreants in Yugoslavia where he lived until 1941.

4. According to Nikolai Krasnovich RAMONOVSKY, a well-known emigre personality, MEIER was employed from 1942-1944 by propaganda agencies of the German Foreign Office in Berlin and of the Ministry of Propaganda, being employed at the same time by a German firm.

5. In 1944-1945, MEIER served in the Civil Administration (Citizen's section) of General Andrey VLASOV's "Committee of Liberation of the Peoples of Russia" (CLPR). General ZHUKOV was chairman of this administration. In connection with his CLPR membership, MEIER began to display an interest in politics, especially interesting himself in the question of the inter-relationship between former White Russian emigreants and General VLASOV's anti-Communist movement. During early 1945, MEIER allegedly stated, while in conversation with other White Russian emigreants, that he considered himself a supporter of a monarchy in a future Russia, but that he felt it necessary to support the VLASOV movement as an intermediate step in the struggle against Communism.

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6. After World War II, Schmid enjoyed residence in Munich, Germany. In 1957, he became a close associate of the then-nationalist NSDAP, residing also at the time on operating an intelligence service, maintaining liaison to various intelligence services. It appears that NSDAP was one of his "friends" in Russian actions political activities. In this respect, NSDAP took an active part in the struggle between NSDAP and General Adolf von Grambow. Grambow, deceased in June 1952, was head of the German Antisemitic League (leader of St. Adalbert's Flagstaff), a Great German organization of right-wing leaders, this group, which was organized openly by NSDAP and other NSDAP supporters, while NSDAP became renamed in the background, as believed to have been participated by personnel Adolf Hitler between NSDAP and Grambow. The result was an almost complete elimination of NSDAP. During this struggle, NSDAP published an article in the Neue Nationalen Zeitung, under the penname "Paul Ritter", the article was "The National Question", stating that Grambow had to submit his League to the Nazis, adding the Nazis against the Soviets during the war II in the name of the "National German Army" (NSA) in Russia. Other Soviet origin newspaper subsequently claimed this article. The last of Grambow's publications of the article became general knowledge and as a result, any Soviet origin origin took a negative attitude towards him.

7. NSDAP was one of the founders in 1958 of the "Anti-Communist Center of the National Movement" of the National of Munich (National in Munich), which is a member of the central organization of the organization (National), which is a large entity, to the new time he was elected to the German National Council (GNC), located in Munich, and upon became to carry considerable influence on the policies of that council. His ideas of these policies were as follows:

- a. He believed the VVK to be the right between NSDAP and Grambow, thus bringing about a split in the National entity, NSDAP, newest and a right between the VVK and the former NSDAP and right-wing members, NSDAP, thus NSDAP is the base.
- b. He advocated the participation of the VVK in the central, non-political understandings of Russian origins in the American, Canadian and a coalition between the VVK and other central, non-political organizations (thus regarding about the participation of the VVK in the right to hold the "Central Organization of the National National" (GNC) in the American form of government, and in the creation of the National United Council of National Defense (GNC) in America, which sought to bring the VVK and the coalition organized around it, to achieve between a majority in the GNC).

c. Do make an effort to obtain a resolution of the UN
program, to get that council to become the agents of
an authority authority in favor of a United one.

d. As an advocate of Nikolai KARAEV, KERZ made a number of
trips from Moscow to France and Switzerland in 1967-1968. On these trips
he met, in Paris, Professor Georges MARCHAL, Chairman of the "Union for
Democracy for the Freedom of Russia" (Paris branch), and the editor
of the newspaper "Democracy" (Paris branch). KERZ wrote a few articles
for this newspaper and was made its Moscow representative in France.

9. Before the 1969 elections of the second conference of Russian
expatriates in Moscow, the condition of General von GLASSNER's groups period
of existence is which KERZ was described as follows:

"Two-hundred years of age." However, one of the directors of the
Central Administration of the RRF, known as the "Union of
the expatriates of the 'Voluntary Workers'" (an article "Union
of Russian expatriates" of members of the RRF), said before
the second conference of members of the RRF, "The
Central Administration played an important role in the political organization of RRF."

10. In December 1969, General John STURGE reported that KERZ was a
member of the "Union of the Russian Voluntary Workers" (URV), which
had 100,000 members. This was an anti-Communist democratic committee for the
organization "Union of Voluntary Workers" (URV). This latter organization
was composed chiefly of veterans of the VOLUNTEER armies. It was believed
that KERZ played an important role in the political organization of RRF.

11. In the same manner that KERZ and members of the RRF
wereopoulos, which had taken through KERZ's actions and
support, had obtained their opponents with their Soviet agents (for ex-
ample, Nikolai KARAEV, Chairman of the Central Committee of
Russia's Patriotic Renaissance, former captain in General Vlasov's
Russian Liberation Army, directly reported to KERZ), that von GLASSNER's colleagues
or others in Camp Schleswig, over Nikolai, that von GLASSNER's colleagues
were Soviet agents), as did KERZ's opponents, over the same time period
were Nikolai himself in 1969. For example, Nikolai, leader of the Russian expatriate
organization, the "Russian All-National Union Movement" (RANU), probably
believed KERZ, or having connections with von GLASSNER (probably), a longer
time period, was a Soviet agent. Despite these
in Paris, who, according to ANTONOV, was a Soviet agent. Despite these
changes, KERZ continued to enjoy the recognition within certain circles of
being a sincere and legal anti-Communist. Even most of KERZ's opponents
were sympathetic to the opinions of ANTONOV. They were inclined
to accept KERZ's opposition to the influence of communism, to prevent
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the influence of KERZ's opposition to the influence of communism, to prevent

Panel 1 was closed
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